

Replacement of paragraph 2 under the heading shown below:

**Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment**

Referring now to the drawings, Figs. 1 through 3 depict a first form of the ice stick 100 according to the present invention shown in operation with several small opening containers. It will be seen that the small girth G (see Fig. 7) of the body of the ice stick 100 allows for its easy passage through the small of a vacuum bottle 104 having a small opening 102, the tab opening 106 of a stay-on tab beverage can 108, and the small mouthed neck and opening 110 of a threaded cap plastic beverage bottle 112. By placing one or more ice sticks 100 into any of these containers, the liquid container therein will be pleasingly cooled by the one or more ice sticks while the liquid yet remains in the container. The dimensions of the ice stick provide a large surface area for excellent heat exchange with the liquid to be cooled, and the relatively large bulk size (as opposed to crushed ice pieces) allows for slow melting and for the considerable heat capacity (latent heat) of the ice stick to absorb heat of the liquid as it changes phase. Further, the shape of the ice stick is selected to not only provided large bulk and provide passage through narrow openings, but to provide sidewall shapes that allow for easy removal from compartments of trays that were used for their making.

**Replacement of first paragraph on page 10**

**Fig. 8A depicts that the tub shape of the sidewall 116' of the ice stick 100-  
100' may be any rounded shape, including a semi-circular shape, as shown.**

**Replace the second paragraph on page 10**

The first form of ice stick is a generally rectangularly shaped body having an upper face 114 and a generally tub-shaped sidewall 116 having rounded corners 118. At the interface 120 where the sidewall 116 meets the upper face 114 a right angle corner is formed. The upper face is flat, being the result of the water level in a lateral compartment (discussed herein below) at the time of freezing. A peripheral ridge 122 will generally form at the sidewall to upper face interface 120 because of surface wetting of the water with respect to the wall (for example, see 202a of Fig. 9) of the lateral compartment of a tray used for forming the ice stick 100, and when formed is included in the cross-sectional diameter C. The length may be any convenient length, as for example, between about one to about four inches. Referring again to Fig. 2, it will be noted that the rounded corners 118 of the sidewall 116 and the flatness of the upper face 114 complement the general configuration of the tab opening 108 of the stay-on tab can 108 (where the tab is oriented perpendicularly upward).

**Replace the fourth paragraph on page 11**

Figs. 12 and 13 show a first variation of the lateral tray 200' which includes an ice stick chute 214. Each lateral compartment 202' has a wall 202a' that is tub shaped complementary (having a length and cross-section girth) to the aforementioned tub shape of the sidewall 118 202a, and they are oriented in a mutually parallel arrangement in a longitudinal pattern of sets 204a, 104b, 204e 204a', 204b', 204c', wherein the number of sets may be other than three. Preferably, the lateral tray 200' features

**Replace the second paragraph on page 12**

The ice stick chute 214 is integrated into one side of the perimeter rim 210' at an orientation parallel with the lateral compartments 240' ~~202'~~ ~~at an orientation parallel with the lateral compartment 202'~~. The ice stick chute 214 includes a raised chute rim 216, a chute slot 218 for receiving ice sticks 100 and a portal 220 which allows exiting of the ice sticks from the chute without interference by the perimeter rim. For example, the raised rim 210' may be raised about 1/4 of an inch above the tray table ~~200' 208"~~, and the chute rim 216 may be raised about one or more inches above the tray table ~~200' 208"~~, and the chute rim 216 may be raised one or more inches above the tray table.

**Replace the third paragraph on page 13**

Figs. 16 and 17 depict another variation of the lateral tray 200", wherein the raised perimeter rim 210"" includes left and right inclined rim portions 210a, 210b and a raised rear rim portion 210c" connecting there between. A preferred angle A of incline of the left and the right inclined rim portions 210a, 210b is preferably about 10 degrees with respect to the remainder of the perimeter rim 210"". A perimeter base 212"" includes a raised front base portion 212a. Each lateral tray 200"" includes a plurality of lateral compartments 202"" formed downwardly in a tray table 208"" 208". Each lateral compartment having a wall 202a"" that is tub shaped complementary to the aforementioned tub shape of the ice stick sidewall. The lateral compartments 202"" are most preferably oriented transversely, as shown at Figs. 16 and 17, although they could be oriented longitudinally. Overflow channels 206"" connect adjacent lateral compartments 202"" so that water may self-level there between.

**Replace the second paragraph on page 14**

In operation as shown at Fig. 17, a user grasps a stack 230 of lateral trays 200", so that they are inclined at an angle (that is, about 10°) making the left rim and right rim portions 210a, ~~210b~~ 210b" approximately horizontal. Then a water stream 222 glancing onto each of the lateral trays 200", at a front rim portion 210d so as to simultaneously fill the lateral compartments 202", wherein water accumulates adjacent the rear rim portion 210c and eventually overflows it. When the lateral trays 200" are again returned to horizontal, as shown in Fig. 16, the water redistributes to equally fill all the lateral compartments 202", the lateral trays 200" may then be carried, still nestably stacked, to a freezer to form ice sticks 100. Removal of the ice sticks may be accomplished by twisting of the lateral trays 200" or by other means convenient to the user.

**Replace the second paragraph on page 15**

Preferred dimensions of the second form of the ice stick 300 are in the order of: a length of about one inch to about three inches long, wherein the upper face 304 of the ellipse has a major axis C' of about three-quarters of an inch and a minor axis S of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch, and wherein at the lower bottom face 308, the ellipse has a major axis C" of about five-eights of an inch and a minor axis S' of about three-eights of an inch to about seven sixteens of an inch, however the dimensions may be varied from the above.